

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-eighth meeting of the Animals Committee
Tel Aviv (Israel), 30 August-3 September 2015

Regional matters

Regional reports

EUROPE

1. This document has been prepared by Vincent Fleming (United Kingdom) and Mathias Loertscher (Switzerland)*. This document reports only on activities undertaken in the Region since the 27th meeting of the Animals Committee (May 2014).

General information

2. Animal Committee (AC) members: Mathias Loertscher (Switzerland) and Vincent Fleming (United Kingdom). Alternate members: Simon Nemtsov (Israel) and Karen Gaynor (Ireland) respectively.
3. The representatives divide their duties as follows: Vincent Fleming (VF) represents those Parties (28) in the European Union (EU); Mathias Loertscher represents the remainder of Parties in the region that are not in the EU.
4. Number of Parties in European region: 49; number of non-Parties: 2. During the reporting period, the European Union acceded to the Convention as the 181st Party with effect from 8 July 2015.

Overview of major developments

- a) Review of Significant Trade
 5. No significant issues to report.
- b) Periodic Review of the Appendices
 6. No significant issues to report.
- c) Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes
 7. No significant issues to report.
- d) Non-detriment findings

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

8. European Union. With respect to the implementation of the Appendix II listing of European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), the European Union has established measures aimed at achieving the recovery of the species (see Annex 1). The status of, and trade in, the species has also been reviewed frequently by members of the EU CITES Scientific Review Group (SRG; see paragraph 23 below). The SRG has concluded that it is not possible at present to make a non-detriment finding for the export, or import into the EU, of specimens of European eel. EU Member States have notified the CITES Secretariat of a zero annual export quota for European eel since 2011.
9. However, in order to consider under what circumstances a non-detriment finding might be possible (including criteria and thresholds if feasible), if eel stocks were to continue to show signs of recovery, the European Commission requested scientific advice from ICES (International Council on the Exploration of the Sea). ICES convened a workshop in March 2015 in Copenhagen attended by specialists in eels and CITES. The advice from the workshop is available [here](#) and the full report [here](#).
10. The EU and its Member States have also committed €1.3m EUR to support capacity building in developing countries for sustainable wildlife management with a particular focus on commercially exploited aquatic species. Amongst other things, this project will support developing countries in making non-detriment findings for those sharks and manta rays included in Appendix II at CoP16 (see Annex 1 for details).

e) Other issues

11. Israel. A private parrot breeder in Israel has been chosen by the German organization that is overseeing (together with the Brazilian government) the captive-breeding of the Spix's macaw (*Cyanopsitta spixii*), one of the rarest parrots in the world, to hold a small breeding population of this species; one of the few breeders in the world chosen for this honour. They were chosen mainly due to their great success in captive-breeding.
12. A new regulation went into effect in Israel in January 2015 concerning export of primates from Israel. After a long-lasting public campaign against Israel's only monkey farm, it was ordered to close. The farm (the Mazor BFC Monkey Farm) breeds long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*) imported from Mauritius where they are invasive. A new regulation was enacted that now limits exports of primates from Israel only for non-commercial purposes (such as education, conservation and rescue). In effect, the new regulation does not change anything concerning imports of primates (for example, for zoos or for bio-medical research), but it does greatly restrict commercial exports. The remaining 1 200 monkeys are being held in captivity in Israel, and their care is being paid for by donations.
13. A crocodile farm in Israel that was founded over 20 years ago to raise Nile crocodiles (*Crocodylus niloticus*) from eggs that were imported from southern Africa has been ordered to close. Exports of skins under Appendix II shall continue until a suitable home can be found for the breeding stock and the remaining juveniles (about 1 000 individuals).

Activities of regional representatives

14. All Parties in the region were contacted by the European regional representatives in May 2015 to invite their contributions to this report.
15. Vincent Fleming and Karen Gaynor regularly attend all meetings of the EU Scientific Review Group (see Annex 1 and paragraph 23 below) enabling them to keep in touch with all the other Scientific Authorities of the 28 EU Member States.
16. Vincent Fleming (VF) participated in the ICES workshop on eels and CITES referred to above (paragraph 9) and in the workshop on developing guidance for making non-detriment findings for sharks organised by Germany (paragraph 24). VF and Karen Gaynor (KG) also contributed to a CITES training workshop organised and funded by the EU TAIEX process in Montenegro in June 2015. Beneficiary countries were: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo¹, Montenegro and Serbia). VF also contributed to the 11th edition of the Master's Degree in 'Management

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

And Conservation Of Species In Trade: The International Framework run by the International University of Andalucía in Baeza, Spain (see paragraphs 28-31 below).

17. During a 13 month career break (May 2014 – June 2015), Karen Gaynor attended and successfully completed the Master's degree in Baeza. Her research project was entitled '*An assessment of the challenges faced in making a Non-Detriment Finding (NDF) for Anguilla anguilla (European eel)*'. VF acted as her tutor for this research project. She also spent 5 months as the CITES scientific officer in DG Environment, European Commission, where she chaired the 71st meeting of the EU Scientific Review Group (SRG).
18. Mathias Loertscher participated at the Second Meeting of the Advisory Group for the Evaluation of the Review of Significant Trade, held in Shepherdstown (USA), from 27th of April to 1st of May 2015 as one of the representatives for the European Region. He also participated in a workshop on captive breeding held in Vienna (Austria) mentioned in Paragraph 21 of this document. From August 21st to 27th he chaired a meeting on python captive breeding and humane slaughtering techniques in Ho-Chi-Minh City, Viet Nam.
19. Simon Nemtsov was appointed as Chairman of the Local Organizing Committee for planning and hosting the 28th Animals Committee Meeting in Tel Aviv. He also represented his country (Israel) at a number of meetings of other multi-lateral environmental agreements, including: the 65th CITES Standing Committee, the 11th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Migratory Species (Quito, Ecuador, November 2014); the 7th Meeting of Parties of the EuroBats Agreement (Brussels, Belgium, September 2014); and the 3rd Plenary of the Inter-governmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (Bonn, January 2015).

Regional cooperation and priorities

20. European Union. The European Union (EU) has provided significant funding to support a range of initiatives in support of CITES implementation and which are relevant to the work of the Animals Committee (see Annex 1 for details). These funds approach almost 18 million EUR in total over the next four years and provide support to capacity building (see above), combating wildlife crime, supporting the implementation of CoP16 decisions (e.g. in relation to trade in snakes and *Strombus gigas*), and *Minimising the Illegal Killing of Elephants and other Endangered Species* (MIKES).

Meetings and workshops

21. Austria. The Austrian CITES Authorities held, in Vienna in November 2014, a national workshop for the Austrian Scientific Authorities on differentiating wild from captive-bred specimens, with the support of a member of the Swiss (Matthias Lörtscher) and German (Franz Böhmer) CITES Authorities.
22. Austria also supported and co-organized the *Beyond Enforcement: communities, governance, incentives and sustainable use in combating wildlife crime* workshop in South Africa (26-28 February 2015); the full workshop report is available [here](#) and the summary of conclusions is available [here](#).
23. European Union. The Scientific Review Group (SRG) of the European Union, which comprises the Scientific Authorities of the EU Member States and the European Commission, meets regularly (approximately 4 times a year) in order to discuss scientific aspects of CITES and the implementation of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations. Details of opinions formed by the SRG and reports considered by it are detailed in Annex.
24. Germany. At the 27th meeting of the Animals Committee the German Scientific Authority presented CITES Non-detriment Finding (NDF) Guidance for Shark Species developed by international experts on its behalf. In order to test the guidance for its practicability, ten case studies were carried out by experts applying the guidance to real-world data on shark and manta ray populations and relevant management measures. The results of the case studies were discussed at a workshop convened at the offices of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in August 20-21 2014. The workshop was attended by over 20 experts in CITES, shark and ray conservation biology, and fisheries management issues, from a total of 14 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America and Oceania. CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, national government fisheries departments, Regional Fishery Bodies and the European Commission were all represented at the Workshop. In a subsequent step, the recommendations to improve the guidance developed by the workshop have been integrated into the guidance. The revised version has been published in the section of Non-detriment Findings in Shark Portal (see [here](#)) of the CITES homepage in both English and Spanish.

25. Subsequently, the CITES NDF Guidance for Shark Species was also presented at the International CITES Shark Workshop in Colombia in November 25-27 2014. It was warmly welcomed and several delegations noted that they were already using the guidance.
26. Israel. Israel conducted a workshop for all the registered zoos and also for mini-zoos on issues related to CITES, permits for wildlife trade, and issues related to proper techniques for keeping in captivity.
27. Montenegro. A Regional Workshop on CITES and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations was organized and funded by the European Union from 2 to 4 June 2015 in Podgorica, Montenegro. The aim of the workshop was to improve knowledge of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and the CITES Convention among competent authorities from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo², Montenegro and Serbia.
28. Spain. Spain again offered the Master's Degree Course on '*Management, Access and Conservation of Species in Trade: The International Framework*' organized by the International University of Andalusia with the collaboration of the CITES Management Authority of Spain and the CITES Secretariat. The on-campus stage of this 11th edition of this course took place from 28th April to 11th July 2014.
29. The general objective of the programme is to provide specialised high quality training in the scientific bases, techniques and instruments that make it possible to implement and develop the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It is appropriate for people who are, or wish to become, involved in the implementation of CITES or the development of the scientific and technical work required for its operation at the executive level.
30. The Master's Degree Course has already been given eleven times by the International University of Andalusia (UNIA). In these eleven editions, including the Master's Degree and Doctorate courses, quality specialised training was given to 277 individuals from 76 countries³. In four editions, the course was linked to a Doctorate programme in collaboration with the University of Cordoba. At present, 4 people have been awarded their doctorates (Ph.D.) after the presentation and argumentation of their dissertations.
31. Spain will offer a 12th edition of the course in 2016; the on-campus stage of this edition will take place from 4th April to 17th June 2016. For more information contact: maclemente@uco.es.
32. United Kingdom. The United Kingdom assisted with the planning of, and attended, a second high level inter-governmental conference to address illegal wildlife trade. The conference was hosted by Botswana and held in Kasane in March 2015. The Kasane statement sets out the next steps to tackle illegal wildlife trade. A copy of the statement can be found [here](#).
33. The UK agreed funding for a number of projects in developing countries aimed at tackling illegal wildlife trade using the £10million GBP fund that was established following the London Conference in 2014. Details of projects funded can be found [here](#).
24. The UK continues to chair the CITES Rhinoceroses working group and is a member of the Asian Big Cats and Ivory Decision Making Mechanism working groups.

² *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence*

³ *Namely: Albania, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.*

European Regional Report – contribution of the European Union to the implementation of CITES relevant to the work of the Animals Committee

On 8 July 2015, the European Union (EU) became a Party to CITES.

Capacity building activities and/or funding

The following projects are currently being funded by the EU.

- Strengthening capacity in developing countries for sustainable wildlife management and enhanced implementation of CITES wildlife trade regulations, with particular focus on commercially-exploited aquatic species (1.3 million EUR granted to the CITES Secretariat) (http://www.cites.org/eng/news/pr/2013/20130914_shark_ray.php)
- Combating wildlife crime (€7 million EUR granted to ICCWC through Interpol) (http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-12-1428_en.htm)
- Implementation of CoP 16 decisions, including implementation of Decision 16.53 on Non-detriment findings, Decisions 16.102-108 on Snake trade and conservation management, Decisions 16.141-148 on Regional cooperation on the management of and trade in the queen conch (*Strombus gigas*), Decisions 16.13-16 on the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and Decisions 16.59-61 on the Identification manual) (1.36 million EUR granted to the CITES Secretariat)
- “Minimising the Illegal Killing of Elephants and other Endangered Species (MIKES)” (successor of MIKE, more focused on enforcement and with larger scope); the programme will run in the period 2014-2018 (12.3 million EUR granted to the CITES Secretariat) (http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1193_en.htm)
- [Species+](#) and monitoring of the status of several CITES-listed species (contract for €0.73 million EUR with UNEP-WCMC), to be extended early 2016

Revision of EU rules governing trade in Appendix II specimens

The European Union has adopted the following measures relating to wildlife trade which entered into force on 5 February 2015.

- i) The first measure concerns the import of hunting trophies of 6 species (see below) and are designed to ensure that any such imports are **legal** and **sustainable**.

Trophy hunting is a widespread practice and, when managed sustainably, it can help conserve species and generate income that benefits biodiversity protection and rural communities.

There have, however, been concerns about the trade in hunting trophies of a number of species. Until now, there was no systematic scrutiny by CITES Scientific Authorities in the EU Member States to ensure that trophies from these species imported to the EU were the result of sustainable hunting. Those species or populations are indeed included in Annex B of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (the equivalent of CITES Appendix II) and, because hunting trophies are considered as personal effects, were exempted from the import permit requirement in place in the EU. Questions were also raised with regards to the legality of some hunting trophies operations: the system was for example abused by criminal gangs to import rhino horns as hunting trophies into the EU, which were then fraudulently exported to Viet Nam.

The new measures address these problems by introducing a requirement for an import permit guaranteeing the legal and sustainable origin of the trophy. The permit will only be delivered by the importing EU Member State once the EU is convinced that the import meets criteria demonstrating that it is sustainable. If the criteria are not met, the import will not be possible.

The species concerned are the African lion (*Panthera leo*), the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) (for populations not included in Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97

and CITES Appendix I, for which the import permit requirement already applies), the southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) (for populations not included in Annex A of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 and CITES Appendix I, for which the import permit requirement already applies), the hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) and the argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*).

ii) The other new measure introduced into EU law aims at making it clear that import permits should not be issued by EU Member States in cases where no satisfactory information has been obtained from the exporting or re-exporting country regarding the legality of wildlife products to be imported and subject to Regulation (EC) No 338/97. This will create a solid basis for Member States to act when they deal with shipments whose legality is subject in doubt.

iii) The Commission has also introduced new measures to facilitate travel for musicians using instruments that contain items derived from species protected under the CITES Convention. Today, musicians often need to obtain CITES permits each time they cross a border to ensure that they can travel with such instruments. The new measures create a specific certificate which can be used for multiple cross-border movements and which is valid for three years. It should make it easier for musicians based in the EU to travel to third countries with their instruments. Those measures are in line with CITES Resolution Conf. 16.8 on frequent cross-border non-commercial movements of musical instruments which was adopted at the 16th Conference of the Parties to the CITES Convention in March 2013.

The new Regulations amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 792/2012 can be found here: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R0870&from=EN>

More information on the EU wildlife trade rules can be obtained via the specific webpage of the European Commission: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/home_en.htm

Eel management and consequences of the listing in CITES Appendix II

The European Union adopted in 2007 an internal legislation on eel conservation, namely Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel in order to improve the conservation status of the species.

In accordance with the obligations set out in this Regulation, Member States of the EU have developed eel management plans at national level and/or river basin level. These plans, which are to be approved by the European Commission, include management measures (e.g. reduction in fisheries, improving river continuity, reducing pollution) aiming to ensure that the escapement of adult eels towards their marine spawning grounds reaches at least 40% in the long term.

Since the entry into force of the listing of European eels (*Anguilla anguilla*) in CITES Appendix II in March 2009, the situation of the species has been closely monitored by the Scientific Review Group (SRG), which gathers all scientific authorities of the EU Member States. This information is essential for the SRG to assess whether export from and import into the EU of European eels and derived products can take place without having a harmful effect on the conservation status of the species. Such a common assessment is the basis of opinions delivered by national scientific authorities in the EU Member States on import and export applications, in line with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97.

The SRG reviewed the situation of European eels extensively at various meetings since 2009. In December 2010, it concluded unanimously that available information about the conservation status of the species showed that it was not possible for scientific authorities in the EU to deliver a "non detriment finding".

As a consequence, the SRG concluded that all national scientific authorities in the EU should continue to issue negative opinions concerning applications for exports from or import into the EU of European eels. All EU Member States have published a zero export quota for that species since 2011.

Detailed letters on the confirmation of trade regime on eel trade have been sent again in 2014 to range states, as well as to relevant trade partners.

To assist the SRG in its assessment of the status of the species, a Workshop on Eels and CITES was organized by the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) from 10 to 12 March 2015. ICES was requested to provide scientific information and advice on a number of issues, including regarding the criteria (and if possible, the thresholds) that could be used to make a NDF in the future, as well as possible

conditions that could be used in association with a NDF (e.g. quota, or size of specimens, or any other condition).

The Workshop concluded that it was possible to identify a number of indicators, with thresholds suggested for some of these, which could be used to guide an NDF-assessment of international trade in European eels. The resulting ICES advice and report from the workshop can be found under the following links:

- http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Advice/2015/Special_Requests/EU_CITES_NDF_eel.pdf
- http://ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2015/WKEELCITES/wkeelcites_2015.pdf

The SRG will continue monitoring the situation based on these conclusions.

Implementation of shark and manta ray listings adopted at CoP16

At the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, the European Union and its Member States announced a contribution of 1.3 million EUR (USD 1.7 million) through the project '*Strengthening capacity in developing countries for sustainable wildlife management and enhanced implementation of CITES wildlife trade regulations, with particular focus on commercially-exploited aquatic species*' that will cover the period 2013-2016.

Among a number of priority targets, this project aims to support CITES Scientific Authorities in selected developing countries in making NDFs for sharks and manta rays included in Appendix II at CoP16, based upon stock assessments that define sustainable harvest levels, and using information and tools developed under the project. The project also aims to strengthen cooperation with the FAO's Fisheries Department and with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) to ensure complementarity of requirements and support collaboration.

The sharks project completed the preparatory step in 2014, which consisted of support to a number of regional capacity assessment workshops and studies to determine the geographic and technical focus for EU's capacity building support. During this period, the CITES Secretariat also established a working partnership with FAO and reached out to a number of RFMOs/RFBs, and developed a suite of tools, services and visibility materials.

Since 2015, the CITES Secretariat has started providing support to a number of "demonstration activities", i.e. a small number of selected implementation work, addressing different priority capacity needs (based on the preparatory step), and at different geographic scales. Collaborative activities with RFMOs/RFBs (ICCAT, IOTC and SEAFDEC), work in Oceania (in cooperation with the Australian Scientific Authority), and feasibility study on shark product traceability has commenced. The Secretariat has also reinforced its partnership with FAO, which consists of activities in various areas spanning from fisheries legislative support, RFMO measures database, NPOA-sharks implementation, shark products traceability, and identification guide.

Further information regarding EU action on sharks and rays have been transmitted to the CITES Secretariat in response to Notification No. 2015/027.

Revision of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations

The Commission has adopted a new "Suspension Regulation" (Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/736 on 7 May 2015 which was published in the Official Journal L 117 of 8 May 2015 (p. 25). The Regulation can be found here: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1432742448901&uri=CELEX:32015R0736>. The next revision of the "Suspension Regulation" is scheduled for late 2015.

The Commission has also revised the Annexes to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 which have been adopted on 1 December 2014 and published in the Official Journal L 361 on 17 December 2014. The Regulation can be found here: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1432737579738&uri=CELEX:32014R1320>. This latest version has been updated in accordance with CITES Notification 2013/052; furthermore, the electric blue gecko (*Lygodactylus williamsi*) has been included in Annex B. The next revision of the Annexes is in preparation.

Other activities

UNEP-WCMC has been contracted to provide reports on the biological and trade data regarding a large number of species traded under CITES as well as a number of additional scientific matters relating to CITES implementation. The contract provided also for the development of Species +, the online resource providing comprehensive information on globally protected species to CITES and CMS Parties, that was launched in November 2013.

Under this contract, training sessions for scientific and management authorities on the database, on NDFs and on captive breeding issues have been organised (2 September 2014 and 1 July 2015).

TRAFFIC has been contracted to monitor the implementation and enforcement of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, and to provide studies and assessments on particular topics.

Regional cooperation and priorities - Meetings and workshops

The European Union Scientific Review Group

The Scientific Review Group of the European Union with the CITES Scientific Authorities of the 28 Member States meets regularly (usually four times a year) in order to discuss scientific aspects of the CITES and EU Wildlife Trade Regulations implementation, including the importation into the EU of several animal species. In particular, the SRG monitors non-detriment findings (NDFs) regarding imports into the EU of species from several exporting countries, as well as exports from the EU of CITES-listed species. The Group also works inter-sessionally to deliver advice on scientific issues.

Further information on work done by the SRG can be found under the following link: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/srg_en.htm

A number of reviews carried out by UNEP-WCMC as a basis for SRG work can be found on the European Commission website (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/reports_en.htm), including the following recent ones:

- Review of corals from Fiji, Haiti, Solomon Islands and Tonga (2015)
- Review of corals from Indonesia (2014)
- Review of Birdwing Butterflies from Indonesia (2014)
- Review of trophy hunting in selected species (2014)
- Review of *Python regius* from Togo (source R) (2014)
- Review of *Chelonoidis carbonaria* from Suriname (source F) (2014)
- Review of *Stigmochelys pardalis* from Mozambique and Zambia (sources F and R) (2014)
- Review of *Pandinus dictator* from Cameroon (2014)
- List of EU decisions for coral species where identification to genus level is acceptable for trade purposes (2014)
- Review of three South African tortoises (2014)
- Review of *Manouria impressa* from Laos (2014)
- Review of *Lygodactylus williamsi* (2014)
- Trade in sturgeon caviar from Iran (2014)
- Review of *Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni* from Uzbekistan (2014)
- Review of *Panthera leo* from trading range States (2014)
- Taxon/country combinations subject to long-standing import suspensions (2015)

Regional workshop with neighbouring countries (Montenegro, June 2015)

A Regional Workshop on CITES and the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations was organized from 2 to 4 June 2015 in Montenegro. The aim of the workshop was to improve knowledge of EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and the

CITES Convention among competent authorities from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo⁴, Montenegro and Serbia.

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